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February 13, 2002

Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences
Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Re:	**Application Serial No.:**	**09/193,565**
	Appellants:	**Jay Paul Drummond, et al.**
	Title:	**Automated Banking Machine and System**
	Docket No.:	**D-1077+2**

Sir:

Please find enclosed the Brief of Appellants pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.192 in triplicate for filing in the above-referenced application.

It is believed that no extension of time is required. However, if such an extension is required then please consider this a petition therefore.

Please charge the fee required with this filing ($320) and any other fee due to Deposit Account 09-0428.

Very truly yours,

Ralph E. Jocke
Reg. No. 31,029

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Ralph E. Jocke

330 • 721 • 0000 MEDINA
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330 • 722 • 6446 FACSIMILE
rej@walkerandjocke.com E-MAIL
231 South Broadway, Medina, Ohio U.S.A. 44256-2601

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D-1077+2

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re Application of:	**Jay Paul Drummond, et al.**	
		Art Unit 2161
Serial No.:	**09/193,565**	
Filed:	**November 17, 1998**	Patent Examiner Pierre Eddy Elisca
For:	**Automated Banking Machine and System**	

Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences
Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

BRIEF OF APPELLANTS PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. § 1.192

Sir:

The Appellants hereby submit their Brief pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.192, in triplicate, concerning the above-referenced Application.

REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The Assignee of all right, title and interest to the above-referenced Application is Diebold, Incorporated, an Ohio corporation.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Appellants believe that there are no related appeals or interferences pertaining to this matter.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-20 are pending in the Application.

Claims 1-6, 13-14, and 17-20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson et al. ("Anderson").

Claims 15-16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson in view of Official notice.

These rejections were the only rejections present in the Office Action ("Action") dated September 19, 2001. Appellants appeal each claim rejection, inclusive.

Claims 7-12, being neither objected nor rejected, are viewed as allowed by the Office.

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

A final rejection was made September 19, 2001. No amendments to the claims were requested to be admitted after the final rejection.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Overview of the Invention

In an exemplary embodiment the apparatus includes an automated transaction machine, such as an ATM. The ATM is associated with a computer. To accommodate the situation where a user desires a transaction that is not available with the ATM, software executable in the computer may be programmed to provide an appropriate display message to indicate that the transaction is not available. The software may include a browser enabling the ATM to receive HTML documents through a network. These documents may include a display reference corresponding to the availability of transaction function devices in the machine.

The ATM may include a function which checks for the availability of each type of transaction device within the machine. Information indicative of the available transaction devices may be generated by the ATM. This information may be directed from the ATM to a server. The server may be operative to provide to the ATM only appropriate HTML documents which correspond to the types of transactions that the ATM is capable of performing. As a result the ATM may avoid the presentation of screen displays produced by HTML documents which include references to transaction types that the machine is not capable of performing. For example, the ATM may normally accept deposits but its depository may be full. In that situation the machine may change the information it provides and the documents it accesses, to present display messages to users reflecting that the deposit option is no longer offered.

Documents selectively delivered through a network to an ATM may be static documents or may be generated at run time from sub-documents or otherwise, to provide appropriate outputs

and/or instructions through a screen and/or other output devices of the ATM. Thus, the ATM may employ features enabling its operation and customer interface to respond to changing conditions.

CONCISE STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

The questions presented in this appeal are:

1). Whether Appellants' claims 1-6, 13-14, and 17-20 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Anderson.

2). Whether Appellants' claims 15-16 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Anderson in view of Official notice.

GROUPING OF CLAIMS

No group of claims stand or fall together. Each of Appellants' claims 1-6 and 13-20 recite at least one element, combination of elements, or step not found or suggested in Anderson or the Official notice which patentably distinguishes the claims.

Every claim recites additional features of the invention which distinguish the claim over every other pending claim.

The rejected claims include two independent claims (claims 1 and 19). Claims 2-6 and 13-14 depend from claim 1. Claims 15-16 depend from allowed claim 7. Claims 17-18 depend

from allowed claim 10. Claim 20 depends from claim 19. All of the pending claims 1-20 are reproduced in the Appendix.

ARGUMENT

The Applicable Legal Standards

Before a claim may be rejected on the basis of obviousness, the Patent Office bears the burden of establishing that all the recited features of the claim are known in the prior art. This is known as *prima facie* obviousness. To establish *prima facie* obviousness, it must be shown that all the elements and relationships recited in the claim are known in the prior art. If the Office does not produce a *prima facie* case, then the Appellants are under no obligation to submit evidence of nonobviousness. MPEP § 2142.

Absent a showing of a teaching, suggestion, or motivation to produce a claimed combination, an obviousness rejection is not proper. *Panduit Corp. v. Denison Mfg. Co.*, 810 F.2d 1561, 1568, 1 USPQ2d 1593 (Fed. Cir. 1987). *In re Newell*, 891 F.2d 899, 901, 902, 13 USPQ2d 1248, 1250 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

The teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine the features in a prior art reference must be clearly and particularly identified in such prior art to support a rejection on the basis of obviousness. It is not sufficient to offer a broad range of sources and make conclusory statements. *In re Dembiczak*, 50 USPQ2d 1614, 1617 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

It is respectfully submitted that the Action from which this appeal is taken does not meet these burdens.

Anderson

Anderson is directed to a system for delivering financial information. Anderson's Conductor system is a sophisticated computer software system based on distributed system technology (col. 1, lines 56-57). The distributed system includes a Conductor system architecture network. The system works to provide timely financial information to users. The system permits users to review activity and balances relating to their accounts. For example, the system permits a user to use a PC to "access information regarding recent account activity or their account balances" (col. 1, lines 12-14) "so that users may review activity and balances" (col. 2, line 1). Anderson's financial information service system is capable of servicing (fulfilling) financial information requests (col. 5, lines 24-47; col. 6, lines 19-23). The information requests are related to the viewing of account information, such as recent debit card transactions (col. 5, lines 24-47). The requested financial information may be transmitted back to the user (col. 5, lines 28-31; col. 1, lines 52-55). Anderson's service enables a user to check or verify their bill payments.

(iv) 35 U.S.C. § 103

Appellants traverse the rejections on the grounds that Appellants' claims recite features, relationships, and/or steps which are neither disclosed nor suggested in the prior art, and because

there is no teaching, suggestion, or motivation cited so as to produce Appellants' invention. The features, relationships, and/or steps recited in Appellants' claims patentably distinguish over the applied reference(s).

Appellants' arguments against the prior art rejections are based on the Office's interpretation of the reference(s) as indicated and applied in the Action. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that any other interpretation of the reference(s) by the Office would constitute a new ground of rejection.

To establish *prima facie* obviousness, the prior art references must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. MPEP § 2142. Absent a showing of a teaching, suggestion, or motivation to produce a claimed combination, an obviousness rejection is not proper.

Appellants respectfully submit that none of the applied reference(s), taken alone or in combination, disclose or suggest the features, relationships, and/or steps that are specifically recited in the claims. Additionally, even if it were somehow possible for the reference(s) to have disclosed certain features as alleged, it still would not have been obvious to have combined the reference(s) as alleged. Furthermore, even if it were somehow possible for the reference(s) to be combined as alleged, the resultant combination still would not have produced Appellants' claimed invention.

The Office has not presented a *prima facie* showing of obviousness. Therefore, the Appellants respectfully submit the rejections are improper and should be withdrawn.

The Claims Are Not Obvious Over Anderson

Claims 1-6, 13-14, and 17-20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Anderson. These rejections are respectfully traversed.

Claim 1

The Action admits that Anderson fails to disclose or suggest an automated transaction machine located at a first location. The Action also admits that Anderson fails to disclose or suggest at least one available transaction function device, wherein each respective available transaction function device is selectively operative to carry out a respective different type of transaction function.

Appellants agree that Anderson is deficient in the features for which it is relied upon. Furthermore, Appellants respectfully submit that Anderson lacks many more of the recited features and relationships. Anderson is devoid of any such teaching, suggestion, or motivation for combining features so as to produce the claimed invention. Thus, the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejections should be withdrawn.

Anderson does not teach or suggest an automated transaction machine including at least one transaction function device, a computer, and software in the manner recited. Anderson does not teach or suggest an automated transaction machine with the capability to access an HTML document which corresponds to the availability of transaction function devices in the automated transaction machine.

The Action alleges that Anderson's system is equivalent to the recited automated transaction machine. The Appellants disagree. Anderson's distributed system cannot constitute the recited machine. Furthermore, automated transaction machines have well known meaning in the art. For example, note Specification page 1.

The Action further apparently relies on Anderson's network clients/servers ("servers") as the recited "transaction function device." The Appellants disagree. Anderson does not teach a transaction function device in an automated transaction machine in the manner recited. Anderson does not teach an available transaction function device is selectively operative to carry out a transaction function. It is unclear how alleged servers in Anderson can be viewed by the Office as a transaction function device (and a transaction function device in a machine) in the manner recited. Thus, a server in Anderson cannot constitute a transaction function device in the manner recited. It follows that Anderson cannot teach or suggest the recited automated transaction machine.

Furthermore, there is no evidence that Anderson's system permits a transaction function in the manner recited. Anderson is concerned with permitting a user operating a PC to "access information regarding recent account activity or their account balances" (col. 1, lines 12-14) "so that users may review activity and balances" (col. 2, line 1). That is, Anderson is concerned with permitting users to view current account information. Anderson provides a financial information service system capable of responding to financial information requests (col. 5, lines 24-47; col. 6, lines 19-23). These information requests are related to the viewing of account information, such as recent debit card transactions (col. 5, lines 24-47). The requested information may be

transmitted back to the user (col. 5, lines 28-31; col. 1, lines 52-55). The service enables a user to check or verify their bill payments. Thus, Anderson is not concerned with the ability to carry out a transaction function as in the manner recited.

Anderson also does not teach software capable of enabling a computer to access an HTML document which corresponds to the availability of transaction function devices in an automated transaction machine. That is, Anderson does not correlate transaction function devices available in an automated transaction machine to the particular document which is accessed.

Even if it were somehow possible (which it isn't) for the distributed system in Anderson to constitute the recited automated transaction machine and for the servers in Anderson to constitute each transaction function device, then Anderson would still not teach or suggest the capability to access an HTML document corresponding to the available transaction function devices (alleged servers) in the machine. Anderson lacks any teaching or suggestion whatsoever of determining available transaction function devices (alleged servers). It follows that Anderson lacks the capability to access an HTML document which is based on the available transaction function devices (alleged servers) in the machine. Where does Anderson teach or suggest software capable of enabling a computer to access an HTML document which is based on the availability of servers (the alleged transaction function devices) in an automated transaction machine? Additionally, it would appear that if Anderson's servers (the alleged transaction function devices) were down (i.e., not available) then no document could be accessed.

Furthermore, Anderson is not concerned with the "type" of transaction function that can be carried out by a respective available transaction function device (alleged as servers). There is nothing in Anderson that links an HTML document to the different types of available transaction functions. That is, Anderson does not teach or suggest using an HTML document correlating to hardware status (the availability of transaction function devices). Nor does Anderson teach or suggest the recited arrangement which includes an automated transaction machine operative to access an HTML document corresponding to hardware that is available to be operated. It follows that servers in Anderson cannot constitute a transaction function device. Nor does Anderson teach or suggest the recited software.

In an exemplary embodiment of the recited invention the apparatus has the flexibility to change the operation and customer interface of the ATM to respond to changing machine conditions (e.g., Specification page 37, line 20 to page 38, line 10; and page 18, line 5 to page 19, line 6). Conditions may change so that certain transaction functions are not available. For example, a machine of the recited invention may have the ability to accept deposits until its depository is full. Then the machine may change the HTML documents it accesses to display different messages to users so that the deposit option is no longer offered. As a result the machine avoids displaying documents which include references to transactions which are not available. Hence, in the exemplary embodiment, the machine would be able to access a (different) HTML document which corresponds to the availability of the transaction function devices in the machine. Anderson does not teach or suggest these features and relationships.

The Action admits that Anderson lacks an automated transaction machine located at a first location. The Action's rationale for modifying Anderson with the admittedly absent features is incomprehensible. For example, the Action states that "This implication discloses the use of assisting the user or customer in any location." What implication? Also, how can an implication disclose? Nevertheless, as previously discussed, the Action's reliance on Anderson's alleged servers as a transaction function device is without basis. How can servers in Anderson be in an automated transaction machine which is located at a first location? Furthermore, as previously discussed, Anderson fails to disclose or suggest the admittedly absent feature of at least one available transaction function device selectively operative to carry out a respective different type of transaction function.

As previously discussed, Anderson is not related to an automated transaction machine, wherein each respective available transaction function device is selectively operative to carry out a respective different type of transaction function, and wherein the software is operative to enable a computer to access an HTML document which corresponds to the availability of the transaction function devices in the machine.

Furthermore, even if it were somehow possible to combine features in Anderson (which it isn't) this would not render the resultant combination obvious because Anderson does not suggest the desirability of the combination (MPEP § 2143.01).

Additionally, the attempts to modify Anderson are clearly attempts at hindsight reconstruction of Appellants' claimed invention, which is legally impermissible and does not constitute a valid basis for a finding of obviousness. *In re Fritch*, 22 USPQ2d 1780 (Fed. Cir.

1992). The rejection, which lacks the necessary evidence and rationale, is based on knowledge gleaned only from Appellants' disclosure.

The Office has not presented a *prima facie* showing of obviousness. Appellants have shown that Anderson does not disclose or suggest the recited features and relationships. Nor would it have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to have modified Anderson to have produced Appellants' recited invention. Nor would the alleged modification of Anderson (if somehow even possible) have resulted in the recited features and relationships. Therefore, Appellants respectfully submit that the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection should be withdrawn.

Claim 2

Anderson does not teach or suggest a machine including different types of transaction function devices. The Action alleges servers in Anderson as the recited transaction function devices. Even if it were somehow possible (which it isn't) for Anderson to have servers which constituted the recited transaction function devices, then Anderson would still fail to teach or suggest that the servers are of different types.

Nevertheless, Anderson also does not teach or suggest that a computer operates a browser to access an HTML document by generating an address, wherein at least a portion of the address is indicative of at least one of the types of transaction function devices in the machine. Where does Anderson teach or suggest to generate an address indicative of a type of transaction function device included in an automated transaction machine? Where is Anderson indicative of any type of transaction function device included in any automated transaction machine? Where does

Anderson generate an address indicative of the type? The cited sections do not disclose an address or an address indicative of a type of transaction function device.

Thus, it would not have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to have modified Anderson in order to have produced the recited invention. The Office has not established a *prima facie* showing of obviousness.

Claim 3

Anderson does not teach or suggest an automated transaction machine including a transaction function device having a depository. In an exemplary embodiment of the recited invention, the apparatus has a banking depository (44) for accepting deposits into a secure location in the automated transaction machine.

The cited sections of Anderson refer to a firewall (20) between a router (18) and a web server (22). Appellants request evidence showing that a network firewall is used to accept deposits (i.e., a depository). Contrarily, a firewall operates to keep messages out. Anderson's firewall has no relation to the recited depository.

Furthermore, the Action has alleged servers in Anderson to constitute transaction function devices. However, it is unclear how a server (alleged transaction function device) can include a depository. Thus, the Office has not presented a *prima facie* showing of obviousness.

Claim 4

Anderson does not teach or suggest that a server is operative to deliver a document responsive to the availability of a particular type of transaction function device in the automated transaction machine. Anderson neither teaches or suggests the availability of a transaction

function, nor the availability of a particular type of transaction function device, nor that a server is operative to deliver a document responsive to the availability.

Furthermore, if the Action has already alleged the server in Anderson to constitute a transaction function device, then it is unclear how this same server can also constitute the recited server in Claim 4. It is improper to allege a single component in Anderson as different recited features. The Office has not presented a *prima facie* showing of obviousness.

Claim 5

Claim 5 depends from claim 4. Anderson does not teach or suggest an automated transaction machine having an available transaction function device including a sheet dispenser, and not having an available transaction function device including a depository for carrying out deposit transactions. Especially when the Action alleges in regard to claim 3 that Anderson has a depository. Nor does Anderson teach or suggest that a document delivered by the server (claim 4) includes no reference to a deposit transaction. Furthermore, where is Anderson's sheet dispenser? The Action is silent as to where Anderson teaches or suggests a sheet dispenser in an automated transaction machine. The Action is silent as to where Anderson teaches or suggests the recited features and relationships.

Additionally, even if it were somehow possible (which it isn't) for Anderson's firewall to constitute a depository (as alleged with regard to claim 3), then the unavailability of the firewall would not permit Anderson to operate properly. That is, the Action's wrongful interpretation of Anderson would destroy the disclosed and desired utility or operability of the Anderson teaching.

An obviousness rejection cannot be based on a combination of features in a reference if making the combination would result in destroying the utility or advantage of the device shown in the prior art reference. Note *In re Fine, 5 USPQ2d 1598-99 (Fed. Cir. 1988).* Therefore, it would not have been obvious for Anderson's firewall to constitute a depository to have produced Appellants' recited invention. The Office has not presented a *prima facie* showing of obviousness.

Claim 6

Claim 6 depends from claim 4. Anderson does not teach or suggest an automated transaction machine including a sheet dispenser and a depository. Nor does Anderson teach or suggest that a document delivered by the server (claim 4) includes reference to both a dispense transaction and a deposit transaction. The Action is silent as to where Anderson teaches or suggests a sheet dispenser in an automated transaction machine. As previously discussed, Anderson also does not teach or suggest a depository for carrying out deposit transactions. It follows that Anderson does not teach or suggest the recited features and relationships. Hence, the Office has not presented a *prima facie* showing of obviousness.

Claim 13

The Action is silent concerning the recited features and relationships. If the Office does not produce a *prima facie* case, then the Appellants are under no obligation to submit evidence of nonobviousness. MPEP § 2142.

The Action is silent as to where Anderson teaches or suggests a currency dispenser device adapted to selectively dispense currency from an automated transaction machine. Nor does

Anderson teach or suggest a currency dispenser device. Nor is Anderson's system capable of dispensing currency. Nor has the Office presented a *prima facie* showing of obviousness.

Claim 14

The Action is silent concerning the recited features and relationships. The Action is silent as to where Anderson teaches or suggests an automated transaction machine including a card reader transaction function device, a currency dispenser transaction function device, a depository transaction function device, and a receipt printer device. Nor does Anderson teach or suggest the recited features and relationships. Nor is Anderson's system capable of including the recited features and relationships. Nor has the Office presented a *prima facie* showing of obviousness.

Claim 17

The Action relies on Anderson to teach the recited features and relationships. However, as previously discussed, Anderson does not teach or suggest a currency dispenser device or a depository device. Thus, the Office has not presented a *prima facie* showing of obviousness.

Furthermore, claim 17 depends from allowed claim 10. Thus, Appellants respectfully submit that claim 17 is also allowable.

Claim 18

The Action is silent concerning the recited features and relationships. The Action is silent as to where Anderson teaches or suggests first and second transaction function devices from among a card reader device, a currency dispenser device, a depository device, and a receipt printer device. Nor does Anderson teach or suggest the recited features and relationships. Nor is

Anderson's system capable of including the recited features and relationships. Nor has the Office presented a *prima facie* showing of obviousness.

Furthermore, claim 18 depends from allowed claim 10. Thus, Appellants respectfully submit that claim 18 is also allowable.

Claim 19

Claim 19 is an independent method claim. Appellants' remarks in support of the patentability of claim 1 are incorporated by reference as if fully rewritten herein.

The Action is silent concerning the recited steps, features, and relationships. If the Office does not produce a *prima facie* case, then the Appellants are under no obligation to submit evidence of nonobviousness. MPEP § 2142.

The Action is silent concerning the recited method steps and relationships. Anderson is devoid of any such teaching, suggestion, or motivation for combining features so as to produce the claimed invention. As previously discussed, Anderson does not teach or suggest an availability condition of transaction function devices in an automated transaction machine. Nor is Anderson concerned with first and second availability conditions of the transaction function devices. It follows that there is no showing in Anderson of an automated transaction machine that corresponds to more than one availability condition.

The Action is also silent as to Anderson teaching plural documents including a respective display reference. Nor is there any suggestion in Anderson directed to documents including a display reference corresponding to an availability condition of transaction function devices. Nor is there any suggestion in Anderson of accessing with a browser, either a first or a second

document when an automated transaction machine corresponds to a first or a second availability condition. Anderson does not show accessing either a first or second document based on an availability condition of an automated transaction machine. Nor does Anderson teach or suggest providing a display corresponding to the document accessed. Where does Anderson teach or suggest providing an output display in the manner recited?

As previously discussed, the Action alleges that Anderson's system is equivalent to the recited automated transaction machine. The Appellants disagree. As previously discussed, Anderson's distributed system cannot constitute the recited machine. Furthermore, automated transaction machines have well known meaning in the art. For example, note Specification page 1.

As previously discussed, the Action also apparently relies on Anderson's servers as transaction function devices. The Appellants disagree. As previously discussed, Anderson does not teach or suggest an automated transaction machine including transaction function devices in the manner recited.

Even if it were somehow possible (which it isn't) for the distributed system in Anderson to constitute the recited automated transaction machine, and for the servers in Anderson to constitute the recited transaction function devices, then Anderson would still lack the capability of accessing a document based on an availability condition of transaction function devices.

Appellants further note that the Action admits (page 5, last paragraph) that Anderson fails to disclose or suggest an "output device." Claim 19 refers to an output device (second last line). The Action provides no teaching (nor relies on any basis or reasoning) to alleviate this admitted

deficiency in Anderson. Thus, the Action admits that Anderson alone cannot render the claimed invention obvious.

As previously discussed, the Action admits that Anderson does not disclose or suggest all of the recited steps, features, and relationships. Therefore, even if it were somehow possible to combine features in Anderson (which it isn't) this would not render the resultant combination obvious because Anderson does not suggest the desirability of the combination (MPEP § 2143.01).

Additionally, the attempts to modify Anderson are clearly attempts at hindsight reconstruction of Appellants' claimed invention, which is legally impermissible and does not constitute a valid basis for a finding of obviousness. *In re Fritch, supra.* Thus, the rejection is improper and should be withdrawn.

Again, if the Office does not produce a *prima facie* case, then the Appellants are under no obligation to submit evidence of nonobviousness (MPEP § 2142). Without a motivation to combine, which is the current situation, a rejection based on a *prima facie* case of obviousness is improper (MPEP § 2143.01). The Office has not presented a *prima facie* showing of obviousness. Therefore, the rejection is improper and should be withdrawn.

Appellants have shown that Anderson does not disclose or suggest the recited steps and relationships. Nor would it have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to have modified Anderson to have produced Appellants' recited invention. Nor would the alleged modification of Anderson (if somehow even possible) have resulted in the recited steps, features,

and relationships. Therefore, Appellants respectfully submit that the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection should be withdrawn.

Claim 20

Claim 20 depends from claim 19 and further recites that in the method the machine includes a currency dispenser transaction function device.

As previously discussed, the Action is silent as to where Anderson teaches or suggests a currency dispenser transaction function device in an automated transaction machine. Nor does Anderson teach or suggest a currency dispenser transaction function device. Nor is Anderson's system capable of dispensing currency. Nor has the Office established a *prima facie* showing of obviousness.

The Claims Are Not Obvious Over Anderson in view of Official notice

Claims 15-16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Anderson in view of Official notice. These rejections are respectfully traversed.

Claim 15

The Action is silent concerning the recited features and relationships. If the Office does not produce a *prima facie* case, then the Appellants are under no obligation to submit evidence of nonobviousness. MPEP § 2142.

The Action is silent as to where Anderson teaches or suggests a currency dispenser device adapted to selectively dispense currency from an automated transaction machine. As previously

discussed, Anderson does not teach or suggest a currency dispenser device. Nor is Anderson's system capable of dispensing currency. Nor has the Office presented a *prima facie* showing of obviousness.

The Action admits that Anderson fails to disclose or suggest an "output device." However, claim 15 does not contain the language "output device." Nevertheless, the Action then asserts "Official notice" concerning the admittedly absent feature in Anderson. Appellants respectfully traverse the Official notice assertion on the basis that it is not supported by reference to any prior art. The Office is not permitted to rely merely on assertions of "Official notice" as the basis for rejecting claims. Furthermore, when challenged the Office is required to establish such assertions in the proper manner through citation to prior art. Appellants challenge the Official notice. Appellants respectfully traverse the rejection and require the Office to support a rejection of the features and relationships recited in the claim with citation to relevant prior art as required by MPEP § 2143.03 and 2144.03. In the absence of an express showing of the asserted teachings in the prior art, the rejection is improper and should be withdrawn.

It is unclear whether the Action directly alleges the output device as a printer. The language "such as a printer" is indefinite and unclear. Nor does the claim recite a printer. Nevertheless, where does the prior art teach or suggest having a printer in an apparatus as recited in claim 7 and further in combination with the currency dispenser device of claim 15?

Furthermore, claim 15 depends from allowed claim 7. Thus, Appellants respectfully submit that claim 15 is also allowable.

Claim 16

The Action is silent concerning the recited features and relationships. The Action is silent as to where Anderson teaches or suggests an automated transaction machine including a card reader transaction function device, a currency dispenser transaction function device, a depository transaction function device, and a receipt printer transaction function device. Nor does Anderson teach or suggest the recited features and relationships. Nor is Anderson's system capable of including the recited features and relationships. Nor has the Office presented a *prima facie* showing of obviousness.

Appellants' previous comments (e.g., claim 15 comments) concerning the "Official notice" and the alleged output device are incorporated by reference as if fully rewritten herein. Where does the prior art teach or suggest having a printer in an apparatus as recited in claim 7 and further in combination with the features of claim 16? Furthermore, even if it were somehow possible to include Anderson with a printer, then Anderson would still lack the other recited types of transaction function devices.

Furthermore, claim 16 depends from allowed claim 7. Thus, Appellants respectfully submit that claim 16 is also allowable.

CONCLUSION

As explained above, each of the claims specifically recites feature, relationships, and/or steps that are neither disclosed nor suggested in any of the applied art. Furthermore, the applied art is devoid of any such teaching, suggestion, or motivation for combining features of the applied art so as to produce Appellants' invention. For these reasons it is respectfully submitted that all the pending claims are allowable.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph E. Jocke Reg. No. 31,029
WALKER & JOCKE
231 South Broadway
Medina, Ohio 44256
(330) 721-0000

APPENDIX

CLAIMS

1. Apparatus comprising:

an automated transaction machine located at a first location, wherein the machine includes:

at least one transaction function device in the machine, wherein the at least one transaction function device includes at least one available transaction function device, wherein each respective available transaction function device is selectively operative to carry out a respective different type of transaction function;

a computer, wherein the computer is in operative connection with each transaction function device;

software executable in the computer, wherein the software includes a browser, wherein the software is operative to enable the computer to access an HTML document which corresponds to the availability of the transaction function devices in the machine.

2. The apparatus according to claim 1 wherein the machine includes different types of transaction function devices, and wherein the computer operates the browser to access the document by generating an address, and wherein at least a portion of the address is indicative of at least one of the types of transaction function devices included in the machine.

3. The apparatus according to claim 1 wherein the machine includes a transaction function device including a depository.

4. The apparatus according to claim 1 and further comprising a server, wherein the server is operative to deliver at least one document to the browser, wherein the document is delivered responsive to the availability of a particular type of transaction function device in the machine.

5. The apparatus according to claim 4 wherein the particular type of transaction function device in the machine includes a sheet dispenser, and wherein the machine does not include an available transaction function device including a depository for carrying out deposit transactions, and wherein the one document delivered by the server includes no reference to a deposit transaction.

6. The apparatus according to claim 4 wherein the available transaction function devices in the machine include a sheet dispenser for carrying out a dispense transaction and a depository for

carrying out deposit transactions, and wherein the one document the server is operative to deliver to the browser includes a reference to both a dispense transaction and a deposit transaction.

7. Apparatus comprising:

an automated transaction machine including:

a plurality of types of transaction function devices, wherein each type of transaction function device is selectively operative to carry out a transaction function;

at least one output device, wherein an output device is selectively operative to provide user outputs;

a computer, wherein the computer is in operative connection with a memory, the output device and each of the transaction function devices, and wherein the memory includes device data representative of a plurality of transaction function devices in the machine;

software executable in the computer, wherein the software includes a browser;

a server in operative connection with the computer, and a plurality of HTML documents deliverable through the server;

wherein the computer is operative to communicate data representative of the device data to the server and wherein the server is operative responsive to receipt of the device data to deliver at least one HTML document to the browser for processing wherein the computer is operative responsive to the one HTML document to operate the output device.

8. The apparatus according to claim 7 wherein the one document includes instructions to operate at least one device, and wherein the computer is operative responsive to the one document to operate the device.

9. The apparatus according to claim 7 and further comprising server software in operative connection with the server, wherein the server software is operative to generate the one document responsive to the receipt of the data representative of the device data.

10. A method comprising the steps of:

providing a plurality of HTML documents, wherein each of the documents is accessible through a server, wherein a first document includes a first reference, wherein the first

reference is to a first transaction type carried out by a first transaction function device, and wherein a second document is accessible through the server and includes a second reference, wherein the second reference is to a second transaction type carried out by a second transaction function device; and

accessing with a browser operating in a computer in an automated transaction machine, either the first or the second document wherein the first document is accessed when the machine includes the first transaction function device but not the second transaction function device, and wherein the second document is accessed when the machine includes both the first and the second transaction function devices.

11. The method according to claim 10 wherein the accessing step includes accessing the first document at a first address, or accessing the second document at a second address.

12. The method according to claim 10 and prior to the providing step further comprising the step of delivering to the server from the machine device data representative of the transaction function devices included in the machine, wherein the document accessed in the accessing step is accessed responsive to the device data.

13. The apparatus according to claim 1 wherein the at least one available transaction function device in the machine includes a currency dispenser device, wherein the currency dispenser

device is adapted to selectively dispense currency from the machine, wherein the computer is in operative connection with the currency dispenser device.

14. The apparatus according to claim 1 wherein the machine includes a card reader transaction function device, a currency dispenser transaction function device, a depository transaction function device, and a receipt printer transaction function device.

15. The apparatus according to claim 7 wherein a transaction function device includes a currency dispenser device in the machine, wherein the currency dispenser device is adapted to selectively dispense currency from the machine, wherein the computer is in operative connection with the currency dispenser device.

16. The apparatus according to claim 7 wherein the machine includes a card reader type of transaction function device, a currency dispenser type of transaction function device, a depository type of transaction function device, and a receipt printer type of transaction function device.

17. The method according to claim 10 wherein the first transaction function device includes a currency dispenser device, and the second transaction function device includes a depository device.

18. The method according to claim 10 wherein the first and second transaction function devices are selected from among a card reader transaction function device, a currency dispenser transaction function device, a depository transaction function device, and a receipt printer transaction function device.

19. A method comprising the steps of:

providing an automated transaction machine including

a computer with a browser, and

a plurality of transaction function devices,

providing a plurality of documents, wherein each of the documents is accessible through a network,

wherein a first document includes a first display reference, wherein the first display reference corresponds to a first availability condition of transaction function devices in an automated transaction machine,

wherein a second document includes a second display reference, wherein the second display reference corresponds to a second availability condition of transaction function devices in an automated transaction machine,

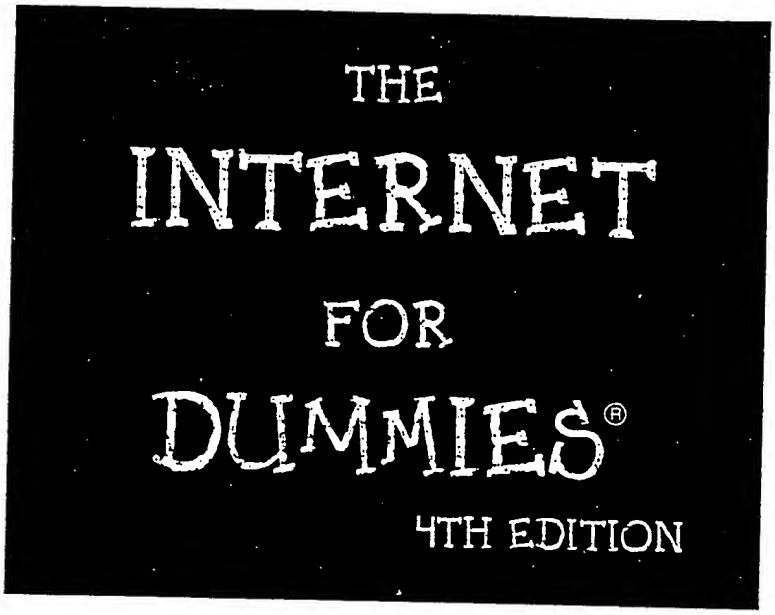
accessing with the browser either the first or the second document,

wherein the first document is accessed when the provided automated transaction machine corresponds to the first availability condition, and

wherein the second document is accessed when the provided automated transaction machine corresponds to the second availability condition,

providing a display to an output device, wherein the display corresponds to the document accessed.

20. The apparatus according to claim 19 wherein the machine includes a currency dispenser transaction function device in the machine.



by John R. Levine, Carol Baroudi, and Margaret Levine Young

Foreword by Paul McCloskey,
Executive Editor, *Federal Computer Week*

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Glossary

ActiveX A Microsoft standard for computer program building blocks, known as *objects*.

ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line) A technology that lets you transmit data over phone lines faster — as much as 7 million bps — in one direction than in the other.

alt Allternative hierarchy of Usenet newsgroups

AltaVista A search engine used for finding things on the World Wide Web (see Chapter 7).

America Online (AOL) A value-added online service that provides many services in addition to Internet access, including making airline reservations, shopping, and access to popular chat groups.

anonymous FTP A way of using the FTP program to log on to another computer to copy files, even though you don't have an account on the other computer. When you log on, you enter anonymous as the username and your e-mail address as the password.

applet A small computer program written in the Java programming language. You can download applets by using a Web browser. Applets must obey special rules that make it difficult for the programs to do damage to your computer.

archive A single file containing a group of files that have been compressed and glommed together for efficient storage. You have to use a program such as PKZIP, tar, or StuffIt to get the original files back out.

ARPANET The original ancestor of the Internet, funded by the U.S. Department of Defense.

article A message someone sends to a newsgroup to be available to everyone who enters the newsgroup.

attachment A computer file electronically stapled to an e-mail message and sent along with it.

baud The number of electrical symbols per second that a modem sends down a phone line. Often used as a synonym for bps (bits per second). Although this term is incorrect, only 43 people on the entire planet know why or care. Named after J. M. E. Baudot, inventor of the teletype.

BBS (bulletin board system) An electronic message system you dial up directly to read and post messages.

BCC *B*lind *c*arbon *c*opy. BCC addressees get a copy of your e-mail without other recipients knowing about it. Considered sneaky, but okay for long mailing lists. *See also* CC.

binary file A file that contains information that does not consist only of text. For example, a binary file might contain an archive, a picture, sounds, a spreadsheet, or a word-processing document that includes formatting codes in addition to characters.

BinHex A file-encoding system popular among Macintosh users.

bit The smallest unit of measure for computer data. Bits can be *on* or *off* (symbolized by 1 or 0) and are used in various combinations to represent different types of information.

bitmap Little dots put together to make a black-and-white or color picture.

BITNET An older network of large computers that connects to the Internet.

bounce To return as undeliverable. If you mail a message to a bad address, it bounces back to your mailbox.

bps (bits per second) A measure of how fast data is transmitted. Often used to describe modem speed.

browser A super-duper, all-singing, all-dancing program that lets you read information on the World Wide Web.

byte A group of eight bits. Computer memory is usually measured in bytes.

CC *C*arbon *c*opy. CC addressees get a copy of your e-mail, and other recipients are informed of this if they bother to read the message header. *See also* BCC.

CCITT The old name for *ITU-T*, the committee that sets worldwide communication standards.

channel In IRC, a group of people chatting together. Value-added providers use channel to mean a major interest area you can get to easily, like a TV channel.

chanop In IRC, the *chan*nel *op*erator is in charge of keeping order in a channel. The chanop can throw out unruly visitors.

chat To talk (or type) live to other network users from any and all parts of the world. To do this on the Internet, you use Internet Relay Chat (IRC). America Online, CompuServe, and Delphi have similar services.

client A computer that uses the services of another computer, or *server* (such as Usenet, Gopher, FTP, or the Web). If you dial in to another system, your computer becomes a client of the system you dial in to (unless you're using X Windows—don't ask.)

client/server model A division of labor between computers. Computers that provide a service other computers can use are known as *servers*. The users are *clients*.

communications program A program you run on your personal computer that enables you to call up and communicate with other computers. These types of programs make your computer pretend to be a terminal (that's why they're also known as *terminal programs* or *terminal emulators*).

CompuServe (CIS) A value-added online service that provides many services in addition to Internet access, including making airline reservations, shopping, and gaining access to popular chat groups.

cookie A small chunk of information, stored on your computer by a Web site you have visited, that's used to remind that site about you the next time you visit it.

country code The last part of a geographic address, which indicates in which country the host computer is located, such as `us` for the United States.

DB-25 The style of data plug on most modems and serial ports. DB-25s are shaped like a two-inch-high, skinny letter *D* with 25 pins. Macs use a smaller, round plug.

Delphi A value-added online service that also supports text-oriented Internet tools. Especially good for users of older computers and for the visually impaired.

dial-up networking The Windows 95 built-in TCP/IP program for connecting to PPP or SLIP accounts (see Chapter 13).

digest A compilation of the messages that have been posted to a mailing list during the past few days.

domain Part of the official name of a computer on the Net — for example, `dummies.net`. To register a domain name, point your browser to `http://www.internic.net/`.

domain name server (DNS) A computer on the Internet that translates between Internet domain names, such as `xuxa.iecc.com`, and Internet numerical addresses, such as `140.186.81.2`. Sometimes just called *name server*.

download To copy a file from a remote computer "down" to your computer.

dummies People who don't know everything but are smart enough to seek help. Used ironically.

duplex The ability to send information in both directions. Just say *full* when setting up a communications program.

Elm A full-screen UNIX mail reader. Another good one is Pine.

Eudora A popular mail-handling program that runs on the Macintosh and under Windows.

FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) An article that answers questions that come up. Many newsgroups have FAQs that are posted regularly. To read the FAQs for all newsgroups, FTP to `rtfm.mit.edu`.

FIDONET A worldwide network of bulletin-board systems (BBSs) with Internet e-mail access.

finger A program that displays information about someone on the Net. Used as a verb, finger means the act of getting info about someone on the Net by using the finger program.

flame To post angry, inflammatory, or insulting messages. Don't do it!

flame war Two or more individuals engaged in a great deal of flaming.

firewall A specially programmed computer that connects a local network to the Internet and, for security reasons, lets only certain kinds of messages in and out.

freenet A free online system offering local communities information and limited access to the Internet.

FTP (File Transfer Protocol) A method of transferring files from one computer to the other over the Net.

FTP server A computer on the Internet that stores files for transmission by FTP.

gateway A computer that connects one network with another, where the two networks use different protocols.

GIF (Graphics Interchange Format) A patented type of graphics file originally defined by CompuServe and now found all over the Net. Files in this format end in .gif and are called GIF files or just GIFs.

gigabyte One billion bytes or characters of data.

GKA (government key access) A U.S. government proposal to require that encryption software include a way for the government to break the code.

Gopher An Internet system that lets you find information by using menus.

Gopherspace The world of Gopher menus. As you move from menu to menu in Gopher, you are said to be sailing through Gopherspace.

gov When these letters appear as the last part of an address (in `cu.nih.gov`, for example), it indicates that the host computer is run by some government body, probably the U.S. federal government.

handle A user's nickname or screen name.

header The beginning of an e-mail message containing To and From addresses, subject, date, and other gobbledygook important to the programs that handle your mail.

hierarchy In Usenet, the major group to which a newsgroup belongs. The seven major hierarchies are `comp`, `rec`, `soc`, `sci`, `news`, `misc`, and `talk`. (See Chapter 11 for more information.)

home page A Web page about a person or organization (see Chapters 5 and 6).

host A computer on the Internet.

hostname The name of a computer on the Internet (`chico.iecc.com`, for example).

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) The language used to write pages for the World Wide Web. This language lets the text include codes that define fonts, layout, embedded graphics, and hypertext links. Don't worry — you don't have to know anything about it to use the World Wide Web.

HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) The way in which World Wide Web pages are transferred over the Net.

HTTPS A variant of HTTP that encrypts messages for security.

hypermedia *See* hypertext, but think about all types of information, such as pictures, sound, and video, not just text.

hypertext A system of writing and displaying text that enables the text to be linked in multiple ways, be available at several levels of detail, and contain links to related documents. The World Wide Web uses both hypertext and hypermedia.

IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) The group that develops new technical standards for the Internet.

Internet A system by which all the computers in the world talk to each other.

Internet Explorer A popular Web browser from Microsoft that comes in Windows and Mac flavors.

Internet Phone A program that enables you to use the Internet to talk to other people by using a microphone and speakers, thereby replacing long-distance phone calls.

Internet Relay Chat (IRC) A system that enables Internet folks to talk to each other in real time (rather than after a delay, as with e-mail messages). (See Chapter 22.)

Internet Society An organization dedicated to supporting the growth and evolution of the Internet. You can contact it at `www.isoc.org`.

InterNIC The Internet Network Information Center, a central repository of information about the Internet. To register a domain name, point your browser to `http://www.internic.net/`.

interrupt character A key or combination of keys you can press to stop whatever's happening on your computer. Common interrupt characters and keystrokes are Esc, Ctrl+C, and Ctrl+D. The usual Telnet interrupt character is Ctrl+]. Macs use ⌘+period.

intranet A private version of the Internet that lets people within an organization exchange data using popular Internet tools, such as browsers.

ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network) A faster, digital phone service that operates at speeds as high as 128 kilobits per second.

ITU-T The International Telecommunications Union committee that sets worldwide communication standards. Check out `http://www.itu.int`.

Java A computer language invented by Sun Microsystems. Because Java programs can run on any modern computer, Java is ideal for delivering application programs over the Internet.

JPEG A type of still-image file found all over the Net. Files in this format end in .jpg or .jpeg and are called JPEG (pronounced "JAY-peg") files. Stands for Joint Photographic Experts Group.

kill file A file that tells your newsreader which newsgroup articles you always want to skip.

kilobyte One thousand bytes or characters of data.

link A *hypertext* connection that can take you to another document or another part of the same document. On the *World Wide Web,* links appear as text or pictures that are highlighted. To follow a link, you click the highlighted material.

Listproc Like LISTSERV, a program that handles mailing lists (see Chapter 10).

LISTSERV A family of programs that automatically manages mailing lists, distributing messages posted to the list, adding and deleting members, and so on, which spares the list owner the tedium of having to do it manually. The names of mailing lists maintained by LISTSERV often end with `-L`.

lurk To read a Usenet newsgroup, mailing list, or chat group without posting any messages. Someone who lurks is a *lurker.* Lurking is okay, and it's much better than flaming.

Linux A public-domain version of the UNIX operating system that runs on personal computers and is supported by a dedicated band of enthusiasts on the Internet. *See* the `comp.os.linux.announce` newsgroup.

Lynx A character-based World Wide Web browser. No pictures, but it's fast.

MBone The multicast backbone. A special Internet subnetwork that supports live video and other multimedia.

MacBinary A file-encoding system that's popular among Macintosh users.

MacTCP TCP/IP for the Macintosh. You can't put your Mac on the Internet without it or a newer product called Open Transport. Comes with System 7.5.

mail server A computer on the Internet that provides mail services.

mailing list A special type of e-mail address that remails all incoming mail to a list of *subscribers* to the mailing list. Each mailing list has a specific topic, so you subscribe to the ones that interest you (see Chapter 10).

Majordomo Like LISTSERV, a program that handles mailing lists. (see Chapter 10).

megabyte One million bytes or characters of data.

Microsoft Network, The (MSN) A commercial online service that provides many Internet services, including e-mail, Usenet newsgroups, and access to the World Wide Web.

MIDI A way to transmit music as actual notes rather than as digitized sounds. Many electronic instruments have a MIDI output.

mil When these letters appear as the last part of an address (the zone), it indicates that the host computer is run by some part of the U.S. military.

MIME Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions. Used to send pictures, word-processing files, and other nontext information through e-mail.

mirror An FTP or Web server that provides copies of the same files as another server. Mirrors spread out the load for more popular FTP and Web sites.

modem A gizmo that lets your computer talk on the phone or cable TV. Short for *mo*dulator/*dem*odulator.

moderated mailing list A mailing list run by a moderator.

moderated newsgroup A newsgroup run by a moderator.

moderator Someone who looks at the messages posted to a mailing list or newsgroup before releasing them to the public. The moderator can nix messages that are stupid, redundant, wildly off the topic, or offensive, in his or her opinion.

Mosaic An older Web browser, now supplanted by Netscape Navigator, Microsoft Internet Explorer, and other browsers.

MPEG A type of video file found on the Net. Files in this format end in .mpg. Stands for Motion Picture Experts Group.

MUD (Multi-User Dungeon) Started as a Dungeons and Dragons type of game that many people can play at one time; now it's an Internet subculture. For information about joining a MUD, consult the newsgroup `rec.games.mud.announce`. (See Chapter 11.)

Netscape Navigator A popular Web browser that comes in Windows, Mac, and UNIX flavors.

network Computers that are connected together. Those in the same or nearby buildings are called *local area networks,* those that are farther away are called *wide area networks,* and when you interconnect networks all over the world, you get the Internet!

network computer A computer that lacks a hard disk and gets all its data instead over a computer network, like the Internet.

newbie A newcomer to the Internet (variant: *clueless newbie*). Now that you have read this book, of course, you're not a clueless newbie anymore!

news A type of Usenet newsgroup that contains discussions about newsgroups themselves. Also used to refer to Usenet.

news server A computer on the Net that receives Usenet newsgroups and holds them so that you can read them.

newsgroup A topic area in the Usenet news system.

newsreader A program that lets you read and respond to the messages in Usenet newsgroups.

NIC (Network Information Center) Responsible for coordinating a set of networks so that the names, network numbers, and other technical details are consistent from one network to another. The address of the one for the United States part of the Internet is `rs.internic.net`.

nickname In IRC, the name by which you identify yourself when you're chatting (see Chapter 22).

node A computer on the Internet, also called a *host.*

objects Data and the computer programs that work with the data, all tied up with a ribbon so that other programs can use the object without knowing what goes on inside.

packet A chunk of information sent over a network. Each packet contains the address that it's going to and the address from which it came.

page A document, or hunk of information, available by way of the World Wide Web. Each page can contain text, graphics files, sound files, video clips — you name it.

parity A simple system for checking for errors when data is transmitted from one computer to another. Just say *none* when you're setting up a communications program.

password A secret code used to keep things private. Be sure to pick one that's not crackable, preferably two randomly chosen words separated by a number or special character. Never use a single word that is in a dictionary or any proper name.

PCMCIA or PC cards Little computer accessories, like modems, that look like fat credit cards. Used mostly in laptops.

PDF file A method for distributing formatted documents over the Net. You need a special reader program called Acrobat, and you can get it at `http://www.adobe.com/acrobat`.

PGP (Phil's Pretty Good Privacy) A program that lets you encrypt and sign your e-mail. Check in on `comp.security.pgp.discuss` for more information or point your Web browser to `http://web.mit.edu/network/pgp.html`.

PICS (Platform for Internet Content Selection) A way of marking pages with ratings about what is inside. Designed to keep kids from getting at the racy stuff, but it has other applications as well.

Pine A popular UNIX-based mail program. Pine is easy to use (for a UNIX program).

ping A program that checks to see whether you can communicate with another computer on the Internet. It sends a short message to which the other computer automatically responds. If you can't ping another computer, you probably can't talk to it any other way either.

PKZIP A file-compression program that runs on PCs. PKZIP creates a *ZIP file* that contains compressed versions of one or more files. To restore these files to their former size and shape, you use PKUNZIP or WinZip.

plug-in A computer program you add to your browser to help it handle a special type of file.

POP (Post Office Protocol) A system by which a mail server on the Net lets you pick up your mail and download it to your PC or Mac.

port number On a networked computer, an identifying number assigned to each program that is chatting on the Net. You hardly ever have to know these numbers — the Internet programs work this stuff out among themselves.

posting An article published on or submitted to a Usenet newsgroup or mailing list.

PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol) A scheme for connecting your computer to the Internet over a phone line. Like *SLIP*, only better.

protocol The agreed-on rules that computers rely on to talk among themselves. A set of signals that mean "go ahead," "got it," "didn't get it, please resend," "all done," and so on.

public key cryptography A method for sending secret messages whereby you get two keys: a *public key* you give out freely so that people can send you coded messages and a second, *private key* that decodes them.

QuickTime A video file format invented by Apple Computer and widely used on the Net.

RealAudio A popular *streaming audio* file format that lets you listen to programs over the Net. You can get your very own player plug-in at `http://www.realaudio.com`.

RFC (Request for Comment) A numbered series of documents that specify how the different parts of the Internet work. For example, RFC-822 describes the Internet e-mail message format.

router A computer that connects two or more networks.

RSA A popular, patented, *public key* encryption system (see Chapter 22).

RTFM (Read The Manual) A suggestion made by people who feel that you have wasted their time by asking a question you could have found the answer to by looking it up in an obvious place. A well-known and much-used FTP site named `rtfm.mit.edu` contains FAQs for all Usenet newsgroups.

serial port The place on the back of your computer where you plug in your modem. Also called a *communications port* or *comm port*.

server A computer that provides a service to other computers (known as *clients*) on a network.

shareware Computer programs that are easily available for you to try with the understanding that, if you decide to keep the program, you will send the requested payment to the shareware provider specified in the program. This is an honor system. A great deal of good stuff is available, and people's voluntary compliance makes it viable.

Shockwave A standard for viewing interactive multimedia on the Web. For more information about Shockwave and for a copy of the program's plug-in for your browser, go to `http://www.macromedia.com/shockwave/`.

SLIP (Serial Line Internet Protocol) A software scheme for connecting your computer to the Internet over a serial line. *See also* PPP.

smiley A combination of special characters that portray emotions, such as :-) or :-(. Although hundreds have been invented, only a few are in active use (see Chapter 8).

SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) The misnamed method by which Internet mail is delivered from one computer to another.

soc A type of newsgroup that discusses social topics, covering subjects from `soc.men` to `soc.religion.buddhist` to `soc.culture.canada`.

socket A logical "port" a program uses to connect to another program running on another computer on the Internet. You may have an FTP program using sockets for its FTP session, for example, and have Eudora connect by way of another socket to get your mail.

spam The act of posting inappropriate commercial messages to a large number of unrelated, uninterested Usenet newsgroups or mailing lists. It's antisocial and ineffective.

SSL (Secure Socket Layer) A Web-based technology that lets one computer verify another's identity and allow secure connections.

stop bits Just say *1* when you're setting up your communications software.

streaming audio A system for sending sound files over the Net that begins playing the sound before the sound file finishes downloading, letting you listen with minimal delay. RealAudio is the most popular.

StuffIt A file-compression program that runs on Macs. StuffIt creates an SIT file that contains compressed versions of one or more files. To restore one of those files to its former size and shape, you use UnStuffIt.

surf To wander around the World Wide Web, looking for interesting stuff.

T1 A telecommunications standard that carries 24 voice calls or data at 1.44 million bps over a pair of telephone lines.

TCP/IP The system networks use to communicate with each other on the Net. It stands for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol.

Telnet A program that lets you log in to some other computers on the Net (see Chapter 22).

terminal In the olden days, a terminal consisted of a screen, a keyboard, and a cable that connected it to a computer. If you have a personal computer and you want to connect to a big computer somewhere, you can run a program that makes it *pretend* to be a brainless screen and keyboard — the program is called a *terminal emulator, terminal program,* or *communications program.*

text file A file that contains only textual characters, with no special formatting, graphical information, sound clips, video, or what-have-you. Because most computers, other than some IBM mainframes, store their text by using a system of codes named ASCII, these files are also known as *ASCII text files. See also* Unicode.

thread An article posted to a Usenet newsgroup, together with all the follow-up articles, the follow-ups to follow-ups, and so on.

Trumpet A widely used newsreader program that runs on Windows.

UDP (User Datagram Protocol) A system used for applications to send quick, one-shot messages to each other.

Unicode An up-and-coming extension of ASCII that attempts to include the characters of all active written languages.

UNIX An operating system developed by AT&T.

upload To put your stuff on somebody else's computer.

URL (Uniform Resource Locator) A standardized way of naming network resources, used for linking pages together on the World Wide Web.

URN (Uniform Resource Name) A Web page name that doesn't change when the page is moved to a different computer, proposed as a solution to the broken-link problem.

Usenet A system of thousands of newsgroups. You read the messages by using a *newsreader.*

uucp An elderly and creaky mail system still used by a few UNIX systems. Uucp stands for *U*NIX-to-*U*NIX *c*opy.

uuencode/uudecode A method of encoding files to make them suitable for sending as e-mail. When the message arrives, the recipient can run *uudecode* to turn it back into the original file. Older and cruddier than MIME.

viewer A program used by Internet client programs to show you files that contain stuff other than text.

virtual reality A 3-D visual computer simulation that responds to your inputs so realistically that you feel you are inside another world.

VRML A language used for building *virtual reality* pages on the Web.

VT100 The model number of a terminal made in the early 1980s by Digital Equipment Corporation. Many computers on the Internet expect to talk to VT-100-type terminals, and many communication programs can pretend to be (emulate) VT-100 terminals.

WAV file A popular Windows format for sound files (.wav files) found on the Net.

Web page A document available on the World Wide Web.

Winsock A standard way for Windows programs to work with TCP/IP. You use it if you directly connect your Windows PC to the Internet, either with a permanent connection or with a modem by using PPP or SLIP.

WinZip A file-compression program that runs under Windows. It reads and creates a ZIP file that contains compressed versions of one or more files.

World Wide Web (WWW) A hypermedia system that lets you browse through lots of interesting information. The Web is the central repository of humanity's information in the 21st century.

X.400 A cumbersome, *ITU*-blessed mail standard that competes with the Internet SMTP mail standard.

X.500 A standard for white-pages e-mail directory services. It isn't quite as broken as X.400, and Internet people are trying to use it.

XON/XOFF One way for your computer to say "Wait a sec!" when data is coming in too fast; the other way is usually called *hardware flow control.*

Xmodem A protocol for sending files between computers; second choice after Zmodem.

Yahoo! A set of Web pages that provide a subject-oriented guide to the World Wide Web. Go to the URL `http://www.yahoo.com/`.

ZIP file A file that has been compressed using PKZIP, WinZip, or a compatible program. To get at the files in a ZIP file, you usually need WinZip, PKUNZIP, or a compatible program.

Zmodem A protocol for sending files between computers; one of the best to use, if it's available.

zone The last part of an Internet host name. If the zone is two letters long, it's the country code in which the organization that owns the computer is located. If the zone is three letters long, it's a code indicating the type of organization that owns the computer. (See Chapter 2.)